

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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The local physician's remarks on the treatment of unfortunates on the verge of insanity make a strong argument for an institution bordering on the national sanitarium idea, which is by no means a bad one. It is rather unusual for the Government to go into the sanitarium business, yet there ought to be some place outside the police station and the insane hospital for the treatment of those afflicted with a wild form of nervous disease.

The return of the Armenian massacres again demonstrates the rottenness of the Sultan's administration and it is refreshing that late dispatches bring well founded reports that Lord Salisbury is "getting tired" and unless balked by the greed and jealousy of other nations is prepared to put an end to the Sultan's misrule. It seems reasonable to believe that the civilized nations of the globe cannot forever stand gaping at and bemoaning the horrors of Turkish rule without taking a disciplining hand in the affairs of the heathen Turk.

If the reported order of the Cuban Provisional Government to enter upon a campaign of destruction is carried out, Spain's 40,000 troops will hardly be able to stand the pressure and the true horror of Cuban warfare has yet to be experienced. It will also put an end to the possibility of Cuba figuring in the commercial world for another two years. From the Cuban standpoint, however, nothing can bring victory more quickly than devastating the country and requiring the Spaniards to labor under the hardships that must necessarily follow.

President Hosmer is to be congratulated in being able to obtain under the auspices of Oahu college, the first exhibition of the Roentgen ray for the benefit of Honolulu citizens. The audience last evening contained a good number of the prominent physicians of the city and it is hoped that the day will soon come when the Roentgen ray will not be such a curiosity to the common citizens and the scientists of Hawaii as it is today. That this new discovery can be put to practical use in surgery has been proved beyond question and it will never do for our local surgeons to be behind the times.

W. W. Hall has lately joined the anti-fence forces of the city, and now his beautiful grounds on Nuuanu street are free from the fence barrier that while in existence never added to the attractiveness of the place to say the least. Mr. Hall is to be congratulated and it is hoped that others will follow his example till Honolulu will be the garden of landscape beauty which it might be. Fences are suggestive of barnyards, cows, and other farmyard attractions. Let the good work go on so that the visitors riding through our streets will realize they are in modern city and not be reminded of the railroad tracks lined on either side with Virginia rail and stump fences.

The discussion in the American League upon the disposition of the Government to give out work to its enemies in preference to its supporters needs explanation, and until further facts are given out we are inclined to the belief that some of the members of the League are somewhat off their base. Possibly the idea originated in awarding public work to men who presented the lowest bids but whose love for the Government has not always been most tender. Yet we know of no way in which officials honest in their dealings could do otherwise. In fact, should a bid be thrown out on account of the political opinions of the man who offers to do the work, the Government would be open to the charge of wasting public money.

Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States is of course a very serious matter, but he had not been on American soil very long before he was party to a farce-comedy that can only be equalled in diplomatic circles. We refer to the address made at the meeting with President Cleveland, when Li said: "It will always be the desire of my august master, the Emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to the Government of China after the China-Japan war, and whose protection for the safety of Chinese immigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated." The assistance rendered after the China-Japan war is all right, but when the august Viceroy begins to talk about the protection his people have received from

the American Government, his carefully prepared address appears like a big joke. If there is one place on the face of the earth where the Chinese have been hounded about, and in many cities kicked from pillar to post, that country is the United States. The Government may have offered a protest, but it was quite ineffectual, and finally the friendship became so warm that the Chinese were excluded from the country. Possibly Li regards exclusion as protection, because if any more had come to America, the anti-Chinese riots would have been of more common occurrence.

One of the coast exchanges is responsible for the statement that fifteen thousand people gathered on the wharf at Seattle when the first steamer of the new Japanese line arrived. It is said the people assembled to welcome the Milke-Maru "as a harbinger of increased commercial prosperity for the city." This is all very well, but the good citizens of Seattle must necessarily feel some chagrin that with the wonderful resources of the United States they are obliged to look to Japan for harbingers of prosperity. The American people ought to be ashamed of themselves that the time has come when the Japanese are giving them lessons in progress. When the "little brown men" get their fingers well clinched about the carrying trade of the Pacific, these enthusiasts of Seattle and other cities of the Western Coast will begin to wake up and wonder why they didn't take the initiative and seek to gain a foothold before it was too late.

Willet & Gray's sugar circulars continue to sing in a minor tone, and promise very little improvement in the market until the people of the United States have settled down to a definite idea whom they will elect to the President's chair. The circular for Aug. 27 has the following: "The political and financial situation is so much against improvement in any merchandise or trade prospects that holders of sugar are again despondent and more inclined to let go their stock as opportunity offers. Hence sales which were small at the beginning of the week under more cheerful outbursts have become larger toward the close under the less favorable prospects. We appear to be drifting into worse conditions as the time for violent political agitation comes nearer. The next two months will undoubtedly witness some important movements in the commercial trade of the country of a not altogether pleasant nature. We can have no improvement until the people make up their minds that McKinley is sure to be elected. While the silver craze will no doubt increase very much before election, and very likely produce much commercial trouble, yet we have no doubt at all that it will blow over before election day, and that McKinley will go in with a handsome majority. In the meantime, however, the sugar trade will continue on a hand-to-mouth basis and no unnecessary risks will be taken. There should be sufficient demand for refined product to permit refiners to accept all raw sugars that holders desire to sell, and it would seem to be good policy to keep the trade here rather than encourage foreign importations under present financial conditions. A very considerable amount of foreign sugar is, however, under engagement at the present time." It is to be noted that they expect more trouble before they have less, but still seem hopeful of the final outcome. As the majority of Hawaii's crop has been disposed of, the producers of this country can rest easy for a while, to say the least, and be thankful for the good fortune of catching the current of good prices while it flowed.

GUARD THE COFFEE.

A gentleman who traveled through the Kona district when the island of Hawaii was practically a wilderness recently made a tour over the same ground and also took in the coffee district of Oahu. While highly gratified at the progress of the several districts brought about by the development of the coffee industry he was particularly impressed with necessity of using extreme measures to guard the Islands from the introduction of the blight that has worked wholesale destruction in the coffee fields of Ceylon and other countries. The true Kona coffee that has grown wild for many years gives a superior bean and the product is now quite sufficient to supply the demands of new plantations. Hence he believes, and has good reason for his belief, that the only effective protection that can be afforded the coffee grower is for the Government to prevent the importation of plants from countries where the coffee blight exists. Sometime ago this paper printed an interview with Prof. Koebele in which he set forth how inadequate was the protection given by the ordinary inspection of imported plants. Even in the importa-

tion of seed there is always a lurking danger that some pest may be introduced. Certainly the agricultural industry ought to be guarded almost as carefully as the health of the community. A scourge of blight or kindred pests should be guarded against by the most strict regulations. The only safe thing to do is for the agricultural department to put its foot down firmly and if necessary prohibit the importation of plant life.

THE "SILVER CRAZE."

Rev. Dr. Bishop takes exception to the expression "silver craze" used by this paper, but we still fail to see what better expression can be found with which to clothe the description of the present situation in the United States. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the American Union has a political issue sprung into being with such wild and sweeping force as did the silver question and never have so many people apparently held the opinion that silver and silver alone will carry the country out of the slough of depression. They have seemingly cast aside all other questions of State and kept their attention centered on the bright and shining silver dollar. The present condition is something like the tariff craze that swept over the United States in 1892 and in 1894 swept it again in the other direction.

That the "silver craze" should indicate political immorality we have never contended, for we recognize as Dr. Bishop states, that the advocates of free silver are as honest in their opinions as the followers of the sound money principles. We do believe, however, that there has been a disposition to play upon the excited condition of the people and make political capital out of the readiness of the unemployed masses to grasp at any new scheme which may improve their condition. This was more apparent however at the opening of the campaign than at present, when the people have steadied down after the first flurry to a calm study of the situation. Political parties too often go upon the principle that all is fair in political warfare and the candidates lend their energies to a system of campaigning which in any other walk of life they would not allow themselves to be party to. One party is just as bad as the other on this point.

We have yet to hear the bimetalist called an idiot and it is safe to say that the single standard statesmen in the United States are decidedly in the minority. The fight in the present campaign is upon the advisability of withdrawing from the circle of the great commercial nations and starting off on a tangent so to speak, which if accomplished would cause a serious financial panic in the country with which the commercial and financial interests of Hawaii are so closely allied. Our principal difference with Dr. Bishop must be then in the interpretation of the word "craze" and taking it in the common acceptance of the term as applied to politics we cannot see our way clear to plead guilty to the charge of denouncing the silver advocates as immoral.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON SENTENCE.

The manner in which the English press and people received the sentence of Dr. Jameson and his Transvaal raiders gives a well founded impression that the jingo policy has a strong following among British subjects. The leading political organs of the country naturally express gratification that the law has taken its course and that the raiders have been given their just dues. The sober thinking people also follow in the same line, but underneath it all there is an undercurrent of feeling that Dr. Jameson's great crime is represented in his failure to succeed in his undertaking. One paper says that nothing in legal penalties can repair the dreadful mischief springing out of that mad and unscrupulous adventure; but it is safe to say that had Jameson been a little more careful in laying his plans, the mad adventure would have been looked upon as more in accord with the wonderful poem which the new laureate composed in honor of the raid.

The Saturday Review represents one side of public opinion in the British Isles when it says: "It is hardly to be believed. . . . Is our law so brutally vindictive? Do previous character and past services to the country go for nothing? Is it the one fault that counts alone? The scales of justice require readjustment indeed if honor, reputation, bravery in the field fly up and kick the beam when weighed against a single mistake. The sentences are an outrage upon public opinion. . . . How we have ever got our Empire together is a mystery, seeing how we treat our imperial adventurers."

This last sentence will touch a responsive chord outside Great Britain, among those who believe that the British favor grabbing everything in sight, whether gained by fair means or foul. The whole paragraph from the Satur-

day Review will also undoubtedly meet the views of many British subjects who hold to the idea that it is no crime to fight so long as the struggle shows grit and bravery. The martial spirit is by no means extinct, and there is still enough of the barbarian left in the average human being to make him loth to condemn the man who goes fearlessly into a fight which may result in the extension of national power and territory. As an advertising dodge to catch the good will of the common people, Jameson couldn't have selected a better adventure.

The German press is inclined to look upon the sentence as a very light one. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that "if a poor devil steals a few sausages from a wealthy farmer he must of course be treated with much greater rigor than these gentlemen who only entered with an armed band, during times of peace, the territory of a friendly state and wantonly caused loss of life." Another journal speaks of the doubtful justice of the sentence, but suggests that it must not be forgotten that a certain amount of chivalry attended the behavior of the men, "altho' the raid itself must be condemned."

The world at large, however, is ready to let Jameson rest, and turn to the investigation instituted to search out the instigators of the unsuccessful venture. A committee of fifteen has been appointed from the British Parliament, and if the work is carried out properly it will probably result in the annulling of the South African Company's charter and the downfall of Cecil Rhodes' ambitions.

THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

The Vermont State election and the gathering of the National Democrats at Indianapolis are the leading features of the political drama in the United States since the last mail. The Republicans are naturally hilarious over the returns from Vermont, since the majority by which the State ticket was elected was several thousand above the calculations of the most enthusiastic prophet. Both Democrats and Populists suffered losses, which shows that the silver sentiment is at a very low ebb in this State, which is distinctly a State ruled by the farmers. The returns demonstrate that the educational campaign of the McKinley forces has been successful in one section.

The Democratic leaders are not given to explaining the result on any other grounds than that it is an example of the power of Committeeman Hanna's political machinery. The San Francisco Examiner says of the facts and figures produced by the voters of Vermont: "Their portent is not to be gained. Explanation of them only makes more clear the duty of every Bryan supporter. . . ."

"The vital lesson of the Vermont election is the evidence it gives of the resourcefulness of the Republican national machine. No point is too small for it to cover, no task too great for its capacity. Its means are ample, and its confidence, as is usual with the bearers of full purses, unbounded. The Democrats, unable for lack of the sinews of war to meet the enemy at every point, must pick the States in which the battle can be fought with the least ammunition, and deliver their attacks there. Vermont was not one of these States. Maine, which votes four days hence, is not. But from the returns in the invariably Republican States, Democrats may gain some idea of how fierce is the contest they have invited. . . . Let us not underestimate the significance of Vermont's election. It is twofold. It indicates surprising Republican activity and entire absence of Democratic effort."

But even Vermont's big majority has by no means wrought a panic in the silver ranks. Already the results of Candidate Bryan's tour through New York State are beginning to count for silver. It now being claimed that the Empire State, where a Republican majority of 100,000 seemed a sure thing, has been turned to the doubtful column and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the much coveted thirty-six electoral votes will be secured for McKinley.

The gathering at Indianapolis is made up of the old line, conservative Democracy. It is distinctly a Cleveland convention and the power which its candidates will exert cannot be overestimated. The presence of such men as ex-Governor Flower of New York, Senator Caffery of Louisiana, Fairchild, Watterson, Outhwaite, Bynum, Hopkins, Vilas and Dr. Everett, all men of recognized ability who have a strong following, proves beyond question that the third party will not be a weakling.

THE COLLECTOR.

The common every day horny-handed son of toil and the intensely practical business man is inclined to look upon the collector as a species of mankind who is oftentimes a bore and who could be done away with and the world lose nothing thereby. As Hawaii is a

sort of a collector's paradise it is hardly wise to express such opinions in this country, and in fact we are of the opinion that the intensely practical being is far from right in his criticism of the collector who occupies his spare time and possibly spare cash in chasing after bugs, gathering peculiar and rare flowers, and searching for postage stamps and coins of ancient and modern date.

In the recent number of the Book Review E. B. Titchener makes a plea for the collector in which he tells his fellowcraftsmen that they have reason to feel they are indeed a little above the individual who pegs along in the routine paths and finds no pleasant side line with which to increase his fund of information and give his mind recreation from the usual grind of business or professional life. He believes that a hobby is a good thing since it is always interesting and comes in to fill up the gap when all other affairs seem through constant and unrelenting application, to have dropped below the level of being worth the struggle. Besides this it is suggested that the collector is kept out of mischief and with the youth especially he has less money for deleterious gums drops, gun powder, cigars and ruby-hearted wine.

His best argument for the youth, however is found in the methodical care which the collector must exercise whatever branch he may take up. As Mr. Titchener says, the collector "is accustomed to handle beautiful and fragile things; he knows how to arrange them duly and in order; he may be trusted by his fellow. He does not seize a rare copper between two perspiring fingers, or plant a heavy thumb in the lower right-hand corner of a rare print. Careful and systematic in one matter, he is appreciative of care and system in all; and though he may think his majolica stands as high above your air-blown caterpillars as Ossa stands above the sea, he will do those delicate larvae no injury by reckless jar or inquisitive touch."

Then again the collector obtains a fund of information regarding subjects which he would not, under ordinary circumstances, take the trouble to inquire into. Even the collector of postage stamps can gain any amount of curious and interesting information in political history and geography which if he undertook to follow up in books would make him tired before he began. Little points are picked up here and there which gradually accumulate into a good knowledge and better acquaintance with many of the out-of-the-way places of the world, which in these days are always cropping up with new prominence. These remarks apply, however, to the true collector, the man to whom the distinguishing marks represent something more than value in dollars and cents. Collecting actuated by the miser's greed puts the collector on about the same plane as the rag picker. Reading and study should always be an accompaniment of the collector's work, and the rarities of which he gains possessions should have a value of association and investigation rather than the value represented by what they will bring in the market.

PERSONAL.

Walter McBryde left for Kauai on a vacation yesterday afternoon.

The engagement of Miss Lillian Aiken to F. W. Hardy of Maui is announced.

A. Berg, formerly with Grinbaum & Co., joined the working force at Bishop & Co.'s bank yesterday.

The Rev. J. M. Monroe of Modesto, Cal., formerly of Newburg, O., who will take the place of Rev. T. D. Garvin at the Christian church, is expected hourly on the brig W. G. Irwin.

The wedding of Miss Edith Armstrong, daughter of the late General Armstrong, to Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Boston, will be solemnized at the Stockbridge, Mass., residence of Daniel A. Williams, on September 19. Only relatives and intimate friends will be invited.

Samuel H. Saleno who was here sometime ago in the interests of the Overland Monthly was in the city yesterday. Mr. Saleno is now in the employ of the Bowers Pacific Dredger Company and is on his way to ports in China and Japan to obtain Government contracts.

The Springfield Republican says that "Williamstown hotels are filled and greater numbers expected. Among the guests at the Idlewild is Mrs. S. B. Dole, wife of the President of the Hawaiian Republic. Mrs. Dole leads a quiet life and is thoroughly enjoying the rusticity of South Williamstown. President Dole was a member of the class of 1867 at Williams. Mrs. Dole's nephew, Guy T. Bennett, will enter with the class of 1900."

Among the through passengers on the Rio de Janeiro from San Francisco yesterday was Miss Lulu Ribble of Virginia, who is on her way to Corea, where she is to marry Dr. Hunter

Wells, formerly of Portland, Ore., but now connected with the Presbyterian foreign missions at Ping Yang. During her brief stay in Honolulu Miss Ribble and friends were entertained by Mr. Ed Dekum. A wagonette was engaged and the party driven about the city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The many friends of Mrs. G. P. Wilder will be glad to know that she is recovering from her recent serious illness.

W. O. Smith, president of the Board of Health calls for sealed tenders for the supply of beef for the leper settlement on Molokai.

The Valley and Punahou Golf Clubs are on the verge of a tournament if rumor on that point is reliable. Members of each of the teams are discussing the matter and speak very favorably of a friendly contest.

There was a very pretty little party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Beretania street, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the sixth birthday of their daughter Nora. There were some twenty children present. After playing at various kinds of games light refreshments were served to the delight of all.

The U. S. S. Adams will sail for Lahaina, Maui, a week from Saturday, there to indulge in target practice with the big guns, the time during the last trip to that place having been devoted to the smaller arms. The Adams will remain two days, returning to Honolulu. It was the previous intention of the Adams to go to Hilo, but that has been given up.

ONLY LITTLE AT A TIME.

There are sound objections to one's knowing too much of his own body. I am going to tell you what they are; not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word *hypochondria* (often abbreviated to "*hyp*"), the word meaning *under the cartilages*.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear."

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever."

"In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver, and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days I felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile; and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have recommended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895."

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel, and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began, I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6 New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st, 1895."

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.